On our first visit to Mexico, before the war, we had seen two giant statues at the entrance to the capital—a Spanish warrior in armor and helmet and an Indian—symbolizing reconciliation between the two civilizations that had clashed centuries ago at this place, with tragic results for one of them. This time we saw a change. The conqueror's statue had been removed and two Indian braves guarded the entrance to the city. The shift away from the Spanish colonial heritage is one aspect of the revival of Latin America. The trend is away from the rigid social stratification of Old Spain and certainly away from the Spain of today; Latin America bitterly resents the friendship of the United States with Franco. Under these conditions, the common memory of Spanish domination cannot be a very strong link between Latin American countries that have waged numerous wars against one another since they gained their independence from Spain.

We found a dynamic concern for reconstruction in Mexico, Puerto Rico, and some parts of Brazil. We met government officials, businessmen, and politicians with vision and courage in Colombia and Peru, and talked with many charming, well-educated, and well-intentioned people all over the region, but nowhere did we find an economic drive comparable to that in India. Concentrated energy in prosecuting economic aims and executing vast plans is not a widespread virtue in this part of the world. These people express themselves better in the creative arts, in their enjoyment of life, in dreaming and playing. North and South complement each other in the Western Hemisphere in this respect, and their closer co-operation would be most profitable for both sides.

In general, Latin American intellectuals are inclined to a more radical political ideology and phraseology than prevails in the United States. They are closer to the liberals than to the conservatives in this country. Therefore, the editorials about Little Rock or the preferential treatment accorded—or allegedly accorded—to dictators by our Department of State do not necessarily express an anti-American attitude or indicate Communist leanings on the part of Brazilian, Chilean, or Mexican newspapers.

Driving through a Latin American city, one sees signs including the word *Servicio* on public buildings. These are reminders that the respective agencies have been established by co-operative efforts of the national government and the Inter-American Institute or the Point Four mission. In every Latin American capital one crosses Franklin Roosevelt or Lincoln Plaza, passes a Roosevelt Boulevard or Park, sees a Roosevelt Hospital, a Roosevelt High School, or a Roosevelt Youth Association. The Latin Americans have accepted Franklin Roosevelt and Lincoln in their pantheon along with heroes of their own like Bolívar and San Martín. The names of Roosevelt and Lincoln are not